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be merited; and some knowlege where it shall be much sought for.

LXVI. The three acquisitions that strengthen exertion: the favour of man, the favour of the conscience, and the favour of God.

LXVII. Three things that shall not lack their praise: generosity, equity, and science.

LXVIII. Three things commendable in the young: taciturnity, assiduity, and politeness.

LXIX. Three things commendable in the old: the counselling with urbanity, religious liberality, and disinterested wisdom.

LXX. Three things before which nothing will stand in opposition: discretion, patience, and truth.

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## WELSH PROVERBS.

*Plant gwirionedd yw hen diarebion.* —DIAREB.

—000—

Frequent is the change to a lover's thought.

A bad disposition is the limit of wickedness.

Ale is more abundant while it distils.

A clear breast makes its possessor secure\*.

A fair promise makes a fool merry,

Conspicuous is he that is hated, and he that is loved.

Contract destroys custom.

Inability is always unprepared †.

Every breach of custom is a violation of right.

Necessity buys and sells.

Without God, without every thing, God and enough ‡.

The indiscreet, like the blind, may be deceived.

Every fool is unpolished.

He, that loves the young, must love also their sports.

It is hard for fair words to beguile more than once.

Unwise is he with a slippery tongue.

What God protects will be completely protected.

\* So Horace:

———“*Hic murus aheneus esto,*

*Nil conscire sibi, nulla pallescere culpa.*”

And Shakespear:

“*Thrice is he arm'd, who hath his quarrel just.*”

† The Arabic Proverb is somewhat similar:

“*Vain is the effort of him wanting power.*”

‡ So in Arabic—“*Trust in God, and he will suffice.*”

Vehement desire breaks its own neck \*.  
 It is hard to marry and prosper in the same year.  
 Let him, that loves not his mother, love his stepmother.  
 A word is not returnable †.  
 Prudence is widowed without patience.  
 What you have taught your son on Sunday he will remember  
 on Monday ‡.  
 The judgment of every rash man is unsteady.  
 An art is destitute without its gift §.  
 Augmented is the disgrace of a boaster.  
 There will be no judgment without its contradiction ||.  
 Every ill-mannered person has some blemish.  
 It is difficult to blow the fire with flour in one's mouth.  
 To drive a dog into an open chamber ¶.  
 A dead man is not heeded.  
 Spare the hand, but spare not the foot.  
 The laughing of water under snow \*\*.  
 Good ale is the key of the heart ††.

\* \* \*

\* The Arabic Proverb says, "The man, whose concupiscence conquers his reason, is lost."

† So in Latin—"Nescit vox emissa reverti."

‡ Horace has a similar sentiment—

"Quo semel est imbuta recens servabit odorem  
Testa diu."

§ To the same effect Pope says, that

"The worst avarice is that of sense."

And still nearer is the Arabic maxim—"The worst of all men is the learned man, that profits not by his learning."

|| The meaning of this Proverb appears to be, that no judicial opinion can be pronounced without meeting somewhere with a contrary opinion; and every day's experience proves the truth of the maxim.

¶ This Proverb seems to apply to the performance of an unnecessary action.

\*\* Applicable to cold and insincere laughter.

†† Thus says the Latin maxim, "In vino veritas."

And Horace observes to the same purpose,

"Fœcundi calices quem non fecere disertum?"

He also seems to attribute a similar influence to the libations of the elder Cato, where he says of him;

"Narratur et prisce Catonis  
Sæpè mero caluisse virtus."

It may farther be observed from this Proverb, that ale or *cwru* was anciently, as still, a favourite liquor among the Cymry, and from it the Latin term *cervisia* was most probably taken. Ancurin alludes to *bragawd*, a drink composed of ale and *incad*, as a common beverage in the sixth century.